

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please Amend paragraph [0001] of the Specification beginning at page 1, line 13, as follows:

-- [0001] The present application is related to co-pending U.S. Patent application No. 10/020,392 (now US Patent 6,672,077) entitled: "Hydrogen Storage in Nanostructures with Physisorption," by Keith Bradley, Philip G. Collins, Jean-Christophe P. Gabriel, Young-Kyun Kwon, Seung-Hoon Jhi, and George Grüner, ~~attorney docket number M-42323~~, filed simultaneously with the present application on December 11, 2001, hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference. --

Please Amend paragraph [0006] of the Specification beginning at page 2, line 19, as follows:

-- [0006] Hydrogen can also be stored in carbon nanostructures, such as graphite or carbon nanofibers, according to the papers of A. Dillon et al. in Nature, vol. 386, p. 377 (1997), A. Chambers et al. in J. Phys. Chem. B vol. 102, p. 3378 (1998), and E. Poirier et al. in Int. J. of Hydrogen Energy, vol. 26, p. 831 (2001), and according to U.S. patent 5,663,951: "Storage of hydrogen in layered nanostructures," by N. Rodriguez and R. Baker, and U.S. patent No. 4,960,450: "Selection and preparation of activated carbon for fuel gas storage," by J. Schwarz et al. --

Please Amend paragraph [0009] of the Specification beginning at page 3, line 16, as follows:

-- [0009] Typically hydrogen adsorbs to nanostructures with physical interactions, an example of which is the van der Waals interaction. Such an adsorption is referred to as physisorption, in contrast to chemisorption, where the adsorbate forms a chemical bond with the surface. A detailed comparison between physisorption and chemisorption is provided in co-pending U.S. Patent application No. 10/020,392 filed December 11, 2001

(now US Patent 6,672,077), entitled: "Hydrogen Storage in Nanostructures with Physisorption," by Keith Bradley, Philip G. Collins, Jean-Christophe P. Gabriel, Young-Kyun Kwon, Seung-Hoon Jhi, and George Grüner. --